

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.
WILL SHORTLY BE
READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST,
A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE
ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,
SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE
PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR
1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY"
has again been enlarged and is
THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND
ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND
PUBLISHED IN THE
FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the
Office of "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Port
in the large portion of Asia comprised between
Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the
Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok,
Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan,
Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea,
British North Borneo, the British Colony of
Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao.
It also contains the Principal Treaties between
European countries and the United States and
the countries East of the Straits, including the
Treaties and Conventions between China and
Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the
United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru,
Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions
of Trade, and the Port Customs, Consular, and
Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and
Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports,
with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the
Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and
other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Cor-
porations, and all Public Bodies and Companies,
Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men,
and other Residents, have supplied the necessary
matter, upon forms specially sent for that pur-
pose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and
Military portions have been taken from the
latest published official lists and revised at
Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been
spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIREC-
TORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST"
a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference
for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above
"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889
contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS
employed in Steamers making short voyages
from Hongkong.

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES
of the Principal Government Officials, the Lead-
ing Merchants, the Foreign Consuls,
Professional Men, Justices of
the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG;
The latest and only reliable

PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA,
showing the proposed Reclamations and all
recent additions and improvements.

A Mass of interesting information on various
subjects, culled from the most trustworthy
sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE
IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE
A CHAPTER ON SPORT,
(amended and corrected to date)
dealing with almost every branch of the subject
including RACING, CRICKET,
ATHLETICS, AQUATICS,
&c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES
at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW,
and AMOY, with times, and other interesting
particulars, carefully compiled from the most
reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG
DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR
EAST," a *valde* *valde* for all classes of
sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889
is printed on a superior quality of Paper,
and is the best printed and most handsome
bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an
Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information
introduced into the work, but it may be fairly
asserted that no such Directory has ever been
published, either in Hongkong or any other part
of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers
Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium.
It has an extensive circulation in all Ports
between Singapore and Newchwang, in the
Australian Colonies, the United States, and
the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges
has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate.
Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work
are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISE-
MENTS, may be sent to the Agents at the various
Ports, or to the Office of
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
at Pender's Hill, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HAVE NOW IN STOCK

CRYSTALLIZED APRICOTS,
CRYSTALLIZED PEARS,
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES,
CRYSTALLIZED FIGS,
CRYSTALLIZED GREENGAGES.

CHOCOLATE,

CHOCOLATE CREMES,

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

NOUGAT, EVERTON TOFFEE, BUTTER

SCOTCH.

MUSCATELS,

FIGS,

JORDAN ALMONDS.

METZ FRUITS in 1lb and 1lb Boxes.

RIMMEL'S

FLORAL & ROSE WATER, CRACKERS,

&c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong
Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and
not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always
be open for the fair discussion of correspondence of all classes,
publishing public interests, it must be distinctly understood that
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for
insertion in this paper, not later than Three o'clock, so as
not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a
fixed period will be continued until discontinued.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore
the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learned on application.
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central
Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully
reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

BIRTH.

On the 4th January, at East Point, Hongkong,
the wife of Mr. A. RODGER, of a daughter. [61]

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, by special Licence, at St.
Mosque Street, by the Rev. G. H. Bondfield,
ALEX. W. R. COBBAN, Hongkong, to ADA
MARIA, eldest daughter of J. Smith, Esq., Bow
London, E. [60]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1889.

To be compelled to go with the times, to
keep moving, to have the steady course of
business disturbed by innovation or com-
petition is always unpleasant; but to-day
it is inevitable, and the alternatives are
either retirement from business, or com-
plete extinction. The commercial down-
grade is avoidable or inevitable, as we
will; but fortunately there need be no
down-grade at all.

There is more real, substantial and pro-
fitable business extant now than ever; but
there are more competitors for it. The
competition is no longer from one's fellow
citizens or countrymen, but from citizens
of the larger world outside Great Britain,
who have been educated to look upon the
earth as an open market, and to view every
one of the 1,500 millions of its inhabitants
as possible customers. It is one of the
peculiar features of the reign of Queen
Victoria that commercial progress of an
almost revolutionary character has marked
each decade—all changes have been con-
secutive, consequential, and accumulative
in momentum to such an extent that the
whole conditions of business are changed,
and the business man of 1888 is as unlike
the old-fashioned citizen of 1838 as a
North-Western Express is to a Royal Mail
stage coach.

Free trade; the electric telegraph; rapid,
safer, and economic travelling—steam;
improved machinery, consequent upon a
wider knowledge of science and a larger
application of its principles; improved
education; the enormous increase of
populations, trades, industries, and cities
in habitable areas, as in North and South
America and Australasia; the assimilation
of ancient civilization with enormous
populations, such as India and China, to
Western ideas. Add to these the dis-
coveries and supplies of gold; the increase
in the varieties of food, clothing, manufac-
tures, and the frequent changes of fashion,
taste, procedure; the smaller stocks; and
more frequent supplies; the shortened
credits; the increase of commercial
travellers;—and then to remember that
these changes are not peculiar to England
only, but to the whole world;—all these
altered conditions are enough to stagger
men who are not actually in the thick of
the commercial battle. If to these con-
siderations we add that education of a more
commercial type has prevailed in the United
States, Germany, and Belgium, and indeed
throughout Europe, and that the product
adds not only the severity of commercial

competition in production, but still more
fiercely in distribution—we shall be able to
thoroughly appreciate the commercial differ-
ence between 1838 and 1888.

It is more than possible that of all the
various classes which are connected with
trade the middleman, whether agent or
merchant, has suffered most severely in
modern competition, because the tendency
is to dispense with the services of inter-
mediaries, and to save middle profits.
This tendency is an illogical and perni-
cious deduction of human greed, but the
attempt brings its own punishment. It is
well known that certain thoroughly dis-
tinctive processes of business have been
proved practical and useful, so much so,
that departures therefrom generally end
in disaster. If a merchant turns manufac-
turer he often loses what he has acquired
as a distributor in learning what to practise
and avoid in production. If a manufac-
turer tries to save agent's profits, he very
often falls a prey to a wily correspondent,
with whom trading ends in loss; whereas
had he encouraged the business of the
negotiator, agent, merchant, or other
lawful intermediary, his trade might have
become extensive, continuous and prompt.
It may with all courtesy be submitted that
these middlemen, agents, or merchants,
have too often only themselves to thank
when the producer tries to reach the
buyer or consumer without their aid.
As a rule it has been because merchants
and agents were wanting in that enterprise,
and energy so necessary to make likely
buyers buy, that makers, when over-
burdened by stock that wanted moving,
tried themselves to find buyers, and so
passed middlemen by. Producers do not
generally want to deal direct. In produc-
tion they can always allow for the usual
expenses of distribution, whether as
commission to the agent or to defray the
publicity necessary to creating demand.
It follows, therefore, that if a merchant
cries out because trade is bad, he has the
remedy very much in his own hands.

The only opening for merchants appears
either to buy in the cheapest market and
sell in the dearest, or, where a profit can
be made, or to utilize their capital as
bankers; or to make a new departure
altogether, and lead by enterprise, as
heretofore, the business of England with
all the world. Fortunately the opportunity
is not only ripe, but the means are ready.
But the means may present an exceedingly
unpleasant alternative to the proud and
indolent—extinction or retirement and a
large and remunerative modern business.
The remedy is in publicity, and to secure
publicity merchants should be prepared to
spend liberally.

This publicity is an inevitable condition
of modern business. It is consonant with
the inclination of human nature, and it is
indeed an outcome of plain common-sense.
To publish is to make known—to make
known is to create inquiry and demand.
The honesty of the manufacturer in produc-
tion, the enterprise of the merchant to
promote distribution and supply—to take
the article to the market where it is
wanted,—completes a transaction, the com-
plement of which is publicity. It is only
right to add that this is quite a modern
phase of business; but the policy and the
practice are both right, and are proving
themselves to be among the true essential
conditions of modern trade, thoroughly
recognized in America where even profes-
sional men advertise. Common-sense
English merchants of the highest standing
although they do not advertise here, do
advertise in the commercial press of
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa
towards their branch houses in those
colonies! To do so as plainly and boldly
here is only a matter of time.

Briefly, the purpose of this journal has
been to present facts, fortified by statistics.
Its policy is national and patriotic—for
English industries and English merchants.
The Germans, the French, and the
Americans look after their export trade
through admirably-edited export journals.
We are glad to record that the loyalty of
this journal to English interests was
recognized from the first, and gradually
as it became known the sympathy of our
leading merchants has been extended to
it; the circulation has been largely due to
them, and their interests in the many
advertisements appearing therein are acting
beneficially for the merchants themselves.
It may be stated that this paper is
absolutely neutral and independent of any
single mercantile firm. We rigidly keep
clear of all commercial complications, and
the policy of leaving all incidents to
make a leading medium between China,
Great Britain and her Colonies, and to
promote business for all concerned, on the
now admitted necessity of publicity being
indispensable to English merchants and
manufacturers alike.

Some mental wreck, or other, wrote to our
ultra-respectable morning contemporary
early this week, asking the acting editor
to "draw attention to the indecent costumes

of the new Highland Regiment," parti-
cularly when the men are in "rickshas, and
piling on the agony with all the eloquence
of the shrieking sisterhood. We have
waited a few days to see if this gentleman
with the *cacothus scribendi* would raise his
Ebenezer again, but as he has not done so
we propose to now give him a short sharp
shock.

In reading his contribution we were
reminded of a little story we once
heard, which ran something like this—A
middle-aged old maid was walking out
by the river with a post-captain—a dry
old stick—when she suddenly suggested
that they had better turn off into a lane.
He asked the reason why, and she
coolly remarked that there were "some
horrid men bathing up there," pointing
far ahead. He looked keenly at her,
murmured that she "had better eyes than
he," laughed to himself, and followed
her. "A Correspondent's" letter will
admit of the same reply. He wants
the Highlanders to be prohibited from
using "rickshas because he is morally
certain that they do not wear trousers
under their kilts, "as I have myself
verified." Fancy the virtuously vicious old
Grundy stooping down in Queen's Road
to "verify" the absence of a soldier's
underclothing, and then actually getting
a blushing family journal to "draw its
readers' attention" to the omission! But
as a matter of fact this prurient Paul Pry
saw nothing of the sort, as a much better
authority than he is assures us. The men
are always fully dressed when out of
barracks, and their uniformly good conduct
since they have been here is some
guarantee of their regard for the require-
ments of Society. The screed of the
observant correspondent is apparently
directed against the Highland dress gene-
rally—he seems to forget that these are
the men whom the Russians, when flying
from their redoubts at Sevastopol, called
"putticated devils," and whose bare
knees—to be Hibernian—have never turned
their backs on the enemy. His piteous
plaint is as childish as it is unpatriotic;
indeed we scarcely know which to wonder
at most—the indecent curiosity of the
fellow who wrote—or the thick-headedness of
the editor who gave it publicity.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JUDOR Denny, Adviser to the King of Korea,
left Shanghai on the 30th ult. for Japan, on his
way to Seoul.

A WOMAN who had been previously convicted of
kidnapping was visited with the well-deserved
sentence of six months' imprisonment for enticing
a young girl out of the colony.

THE purchasers of the *Great Eastern* made a
good bargain when they bought her for £20,000.
After some days' sale of her materials £21,000
was realised and the auction was not completed.

SAYS the *Shanghai Mercury*:—"The weather
has been exceedingly mild so far, and if it
continues like this we shall have to look
to Tientsin for a supply of ice for next summer. The
declination of the sun is northerly again, and Sol
is coming back to our Northern hemisphere."

Inspector Perry summoned Oscar Weagener,
of Messrs. Stollerhoff and Hirst, 35, Praya
Central, for neglecting to report the number of
firearms on his premises to the Registrar-
General. It was proved that the defendants had
been warned, and had two or three rifles in their
possession, but had failed to report. As the
rifles were only samples, and the offence one of
oversight, a fine of \$1 only was imposed.

SAYS the *Chinese Times*:—"Among other
evidences of the growth of Tientsin is the sad
necessity for enlarging the foreign Cemetery. A
space about equal to the original area has been
recently enclosed and laid out by the Muni-
cipality. A handsome mortuary chapel, which
has been greatly needed, is nearly completed,
but work on it has been suspended for the winter.
It promises to be an architectural ornament to
the place which now boasts of more than
fine buildings. A hearse was recently added to
the funeral properties, and it seems wonderful
that the community should have gone on so
long without so necessary an article of public
furniture."

THE Japan Mail reports that at about eleven
o'clock on the forenoon of the 25th ult., the
body of a man was found in an unoccupied
house at Yamabukicho, Nichome, Yokohama.
The neck was encircled by a long piece of silk
crape, with which it is believed the man had
been strangled. The body, which was naked,
was discovered by a Mr. Kumagai Magoschichi,
to whom the house belongs, and who had
gone there to inspect his property. The
case was immediately reported to the police,
and after some time the body was identi-
fied as that of Dr. Kaneko Anzai, aged 66 years,
a physician of Chinese medicine, who resided
at Masagochi, Ichome, Yokohama. It appears
that soon after nine o'clock on the evening of
the 21st, a man whose age was judged to be
about 25 years, went to the old doctor's house,
and asked him to render his assistance to a
person at Chojamachi, who had become suddenly
ill. The doctor left home with the messenger,
but did not return, and various enquiries had
been set afoot to discover the cause of his
absence. The police have not yet made an
arrest.

THE water in the river at Tientsin was exceed-
ingly low on the 15th ult., and it was expected
that the plain would get well drained during the
winter and next spring.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30
o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel
flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code
pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m.
service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, return-
ing about 12.30.

THIS other day a boy on the Praya was found
with \$250 worth of silk in his possession, which
he could not account for. It has now been
identified as belonging to Messrs. Carlowitz &
Co. The case was again remanded to-day, by
Mr. Wodehouse.

A HOT wave is being anxiously looked for at
Newchwang. A correspondent there wrote to
a gentleman in Hongkong to-day that the
temperature is fifteen degrees below zero; and
the natives are only kept warm by reading
Spurgeon on "Sheol."

AN impudent attempt at pill robbery was made
yesterday morning in a rice shop in First Street.
Three men went in, ostensibly on business, and
while two engaged the attention of the master
and shopman the third rifled the two cash boxes,
draining \$230 into his pockets. He was caught,
and he carried too much weight for the distance,
a 10-day he was doomed to grind wind for
six solid months.

It is announced that the Pope, whose fondness
for journalism is well known, is about to start a
large, popular penny paper for the people, with
sound Roman Catholic views. Many leading
articles will be written at the Vatican. He has
donated 1,500,000 francs for the purpose, and
has suggested that fifty copies of the forthcoming
number be sent to every parish priest in Italy
for distribution. We purpose exchanging with
the mighty organ of the Vatican.

THE Shanghai Mercury learns that the Customs
authorities in Korea have sent circulars round
the Korean ports, notifying the public that a
branch of the Chinese Post Office has been
started in that country, in connection with the
Customs, and that mail matter will be accepted
for any of the Postal Union countries. Chinese
Postage stamps may be had at any of the
Korean Customs Offices. Hitherto only the
Japanese Post Office forwarded mail matter
from Korea to Postal Union countries.

It is astonishing, says our Tientsin contemporary,
how rapidly the opposite bank of the river is
being transformed by the Railway and the
Chinese Engineering and Mining Companies.
Where a couple of years ago there was scarcely
even a mud hut we now see solid buildings
rearing their heads, substantial wharves, pile
drivers, vast heaps of coal, and a constant
movement of trucks and trains. The crossing
of the river in small ferry boats is the worst part
of the business, which however will next year
be remedied by the bridge which will then be
erected; and the railway will by that time have
taken its place among the common-places of
our existence. The approval by the Throne of
the Memorial of the Viceroys and Commissioners
of the Railway petitioning for the extension of
the line to Tunchow was received in Tientsin
on Monday, and it is now therefore nearly
certain that the line will be proceeded with next
year.

The presentation of a public testimonial to the
58th Regiment took place this afternoon on the
Parade Ground, in the presence of a considerable
number of spectators. Hon. P. Kyrle made the
presentation, which was to consist of a piece of
plate, but this was not ready, so the address on
parchment was handed over instead. Colonel
Anderson duly responded. We are compelled
to hold over a detailed account until Monday.
The following letters refer to another presenta-
tion. They speak for themselves:

DEAR Sir,—"Before the departure of the 58th Regiment for
Singapore the Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club desire to
make their appreciation of the pleasure they have derived during
the past three years from the visits of the 58th Regiment to the
club, and to say that they have sometimes done during the last three
years."

Yours, &c., Arthur K. TRAVERS.

The Band President, the 58th Regiment.

DEAR Sir,—"I am directed by Colonel Anderson and the Officers
of the 58th Regiment to thank you for the gift of the Hongkong
Cricket Club. We very much regret that our departure from Hongkong
prevents our personally presenting to you the appreciation of the
club, and to say that they have sometimes done during the last three
years."

Yours, &c., E. O. SMITH, Lieut.,

Norhamptonshire Regt., Band President.

Arthur K. TRAVERS, Esq., Hon. Secretary, H.K.C.C.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and *Yomiuri Shim-
bun* have, says the Japan Daily Mail, had a
difference of opinion as to Count Yamagata's
visit to Europe. The *Yomiuri*, it seems, advised
the Minister to devote his attention to the study
and observation of only the most important
things, and not to waste the valuable time at his
disposal on frivolous matters. The *Nichi Nichi*
further expressed the opinion that Count Yama-
gata need not follow the example of most
Japanese who visit Europe, and make a point of
listening to the conversation of Drs. Gneist or
Stein. The *Nichi Nichi*, however, points out
that the names of these two eminent men are
well-known all over Europe and have even become
familiar to Japanese by reason of the fact that
Count Ito availed himself largely of their advice
when he visited Europe some years ago. Few
European statesmen would be inclined to devote
their time to a stranger or to study Japanese
affairs; the two scholars mentioned, however,
have given considerable attention to Japan, and
always treat with great hospitality any Japanese
who may call on them. They may, course, be
many visitors to them who cannot profit by their
ideas, but that is not the fault of Dr. Gneist or
Dr. Stein. To a person of intelligence and
education their conversation will be most
beneficial, and Count Yamagata is therefore
argued not to miss the opportunity of calling on
them.

THE American community in Shanghai are
signing a petition to the President of the United
States, who takes office in March next, asking
for the retention of General Kennedy as Consul-
General.

FEARS are expressed, says the *Huigo News*, for
the safety of the steamer *Provincia*, which left
Kobe on the 2nd ult., at daylight direct for
Singapore, and has not since been heard of. The
Provincia had on board 2,000 tons of coal.

In the opium case decided yesterday both fines
have been paid, and notice given of appeal. If
the decision is supported by the higher Court
Detective Inspector Quincey will have a little
cumshaw of about \$1,200 to draw—half the
fines and value of the opium.

A TELEGRAM dated Tientsin the 17th ult., and
published in the London *Times*, reads as follows:
—"The Chinese Government have received
information to the effect that a secret treaty has
been concluded between Russia and Korea,
which provides for Korea being placed under
Russian protection. Commenting on this, *The*
Times says:—"The Chinese, of course, may be
mistaken, but the tenor of the telegram seems
to indicate that they entertain no doubt that
such a treaty has been concluded, and the news
is in harmony with recent events.—*The St.*
James's Gazette observes:—"We cannot pretend
to regret that Russia has given another cause
of offence to a formidable, and implacable
enemy. For Russia to take Korea under
her protection,—according to the terms of
the alleged treaty, will be to add one more
item to the long score which is running against
her. The Chinese Empire has resources in her
enormous population which Russia will find at
least equal to her own. For many years China
has remained invincible by reason of her powers
of passive resistance. Defeat an army or cut
off a province; the huge Chinese Empire seems
to be none the weaker and hardly the smaller.
But the recent development of military and
naval science amongst the Chinese has raised
the empire to the rank of Powers which may be
counted as active and offensive belligerents."

THE steamship *Diamanta*, which arrived the
other day from Manila, brought to several
residents of the Colony, ourselves included, two
clips of printed paper in the Spanish language,
one being a faithful translation of an article we
published in our issue of the 31st October, last,
headed "Monasticon" and dealing with the shady
side of clerical institutions, and the other
detailing some scandalous proceedings which
took place in the Convent of St. Clara at Manila,
in 1883. Comparing the two documents together,
it will be easily seen that the Manila publisher
has thought fit to give our article the un-
impeachable support of facts which have
recently occurred in the Philippines, showing
that there, as everywhere else, monasticism,
which may be appropriately termed concentrated
clericalism, has been productive of innumerable
social and domestic scandals—of those very
evils, in fact, which it claims to have a special
mission to extirpate. We will give a succinct
account of the "Escandaloso, horrendo y
funible delito perpetrado en el Monasterio de
Santa Clara por un Fraile Franciscano,
Vicario de la misma," or "Scandalous, horrid, and
punishable crime perpetrated in the Sta. Clara
Monastery by a Franciscan friar, Vicar of the
same." In August 1883, when Don Joaquin
Jovellar was Governor-General of the Philippine
Islands, the Santa Clara Monastery was the
scene of a scandalous outrage. At about 9 in
the evening an Ensign who was passing near
that establishment heard a woman's voice calling
for help; he reported the occurrence to the
nearest police station, and two armed policemen
upon a corporal proceeded to the spot. On
inquiry the distressed person said she would give
full information if they would take her from her
place of confinement. The officer in command
of the station was then communicated with, and
by his orders a ladder was improvised and the
lady brought down into the street. She was
conveyed to the Civil Governor of the Province,
who, having taken down her verbal explanation
of the case, summoned the Monastery authorities
to open the doors of the establishment for
further enquiries. The summons not being obeyed,
the Governor-General was communicated with,
and he repaired to the convent gate and intimated
that as General of the Islands he had power
to raze the building to the ground if its doors
were not opened to him. They were then ad-
mitted, and this is what was discovered. The
lady complainant declared that she had been
confined in a cell and fed on bread and water for
refusing to comply with the licentious desires of
the Vicar of that establishment, whose impor-
tunities the Abbess fully supported. She also
stated that at that time there were three nuns
in various advanced stages of confinement. These
allegations were proved by Señor Candela,
and the whole party, composed of the Governor-
General, the Civil Governor, and the Commander
of the Veteran contingent discovered the remains
of several babies who had been buried in the
Convent. The nun who was instrumental in
eliciting these revelations, by name Pepita
Estrada, was charged with lunacy by the
Monastery people; but the authorities took
matter in hand, and a petition was formulated
requesting the Abbess's expulsion and perpe-
tration imprisonment, and the degradation of
the Vicar. But, as is usual in a priest-
ridden country, the whole thing was allowed
to blow over. The publisher of the tract
we have before us concludes by making some
very forcible remarks about the expediency
of having the monastical orders suppressed in the
Philippines, and substituted by the secular clergy.
Although we give his version of the scandal for
what it is worth, and cannot vouch for the
accuracy, we are fully of opinion that the
evil deeds perpetrated within the walls of
Convents and Monasteries very seldom transpire
outside, and that we only know an infinitesimal
part of them. Maria Monk's revelations and other
similar reports are only shadows of the frightful
deeds of darkness which are often consum-
mated within the sacred walls of the so-called
bathons of virginity and self-imposed celibacy.

We hear that the Royal Geographical Society of London, by virtue of a special resolution passed at the meeting held on the 26th November last, has conferred the privileges of membership on the well-known Macao advocate Mr. Basto, Jr. in recognition of important services rendered by the recipient to that scientific society.

THE FATALITY WHICH OCCURRED YESTERDAY ON THE PEAK TRAMWAY was investigated by Mr. Wodehouse, at the Magistrate's office, this morning. George Atkinson, of the *Himalaya*, said that yesterday morning he met another seaman named Derrick, and spent the morning driving about in "rickshas" and having drinks. About ten o'clock Derrick, when just going back to the ship, decided to go to the Peak, and they went accordingly, with two other men. Derrick was drunk. On reaching the lower terminus they learnt that there would be no car till twelve, so Derrick said he would not wait, but would walk. The party accordingly walked up the tram-line. They reached a place where the metals were carried on girders over a watercourse, and Derrick, who was ahead, fell through whilst trying to walk across. They clambered down, and found him bleeding from the head, insensible. As they could do nothing for him they all left him, and reported the matter to the police, who advised them to tell the captain. Sergeant McLean went up with an ambulance, and found the man lying in the ravine, dead. His Worship found that he came by his death accidentally.

THE PIRATICAL ATTACK ON A JUNK.

Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry this morning, at the Magistrate's office, into the circumstances attending the death of Chong Achoi, who died on Monday from a gunshot wound inflicted by pirates the previous evening.

Dr. Marques deposed that he made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found that a bullet had gone through the abdomen, entering at the back.

The captain of the junk, which the pirates attacked said that he left Hoihow for Hongkong on Saturday, and about 6.30 the following evening, when about nine miles from Cape D'Aguilar, he saw a junk approaching, from which a shot was fired. He hid himself in the hold, and shortly afterwards the men on the "strange" junk came on board. They remained a short time, and after they had gone witness emerged from his hiding-place and inspected the deck. He found that three men—among them the deceased—were wounded, and 37 sacks of turnips taken.

One of the passengers said that he saw the junk approach, and tried to get into the hold, but it was already filled by the captain and crew. About half a dozen shots were fired at them, and afterwards about ten men came on board. One of them hit witness on the head with a club, because he was lying on a bag of turnips, which the man wanted. Three other passengers were injured, one being shot in the body, another in the calf of the leg, and a third in the head. No shots were fired after the pirates came on board, as they were only armed with knives.

Inspector Mackie said he found the wounded men lying in a lodging house, and removed the deceased, who was the worst injured, to the Hospital, where he died next day. He was 25, and said he had been a farmer from Hoihow. He said he had been shot by pirates, but could not identify any of them.

His Worship found that deceased had been wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following candidates passed the 'First Aid' Examination held on Friday, December 21st, 1888. Deputy Surveyor-General Lewis, P. M. O. Examined. Names alphabetically arranged:—

Mrs. Gordon Cameron. Mrs. Bruce Shepherd. Mrs. Copland. Mrs. Bruce Shepherd. Mrs. Cranster. Mrs. Yeatherd. Mrs. Hermann. Mr. May. Mrs. McCullum.

Mrs. Bateson Wright passed the third examination, and is entitled to the Medal of the Association.

Mr. May is the first Chinese woman, so far as we know, who has obtained the certificate. She is nurse at the Alice Memorial Hospital and the technical training she has received in the course just finished will be of great use to her in her duties.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.]

THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—It was my good fortune to be present at the Ball given by His Excellency on the night of the 3rd. Every use was made of the available space, but what astonished me was the fact of there being no ball room. However suitable Government House may have been for the Hongkong of 40 years ago, it is entirely inadequate now, and the accommodation is simply contemptible. It is a disgrace to a colony as populous and wealthy as Hongkong, that when the Queen's representative gives a small ball, it should be necessary to build a shed in which to provide the supper. The comments made by some of the foreign officers present on this fact were, I believe, mentally echoed by every lady and gentleman present.

Your obedient servant,
OBSERVER.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

Owing to the rawness of the weather at this season, the natives are suffering much from throat and chest complaints, which have already proved fatal to some. A friend writes to commend dieting with raw turnips, or pickled olives, as a prophylactic.

On 3rd December, the Governor appointed Mr. Chong Shing-yi a Justice of the Peace.

lei, in Anhui, and a relative of Li Hung-ching, who is a native of that town also, manager of Keelung coal mines. He was in charge of the coal-mining before, and is thought very highly of by the Governor, who has been twice to see him and prescribe for him, for he is suffering from malarial fever.

Further particulars are given of the recent siege of Chang-hwa, in Formosa, in a letter from that island. The besieging rebels numbered several thousand men, and the District Magistrate Li Kan-chien put a soldier of the garrison at each battlement of the city wall, armed with gun and sword, and two soldiers at the more important points, expecting the enemy would try and carry the place by escalade. Lamps, backed by thick paper in such a way as to show the light only outwards, were suspended on the battlements so that the garrison could observe the rebels below while their own movements were hidden from them. Having discovered that the rebels had a secret understanding with the soldiers inside, the Magistrate also changed the positions of the various parties under his command, so that when, later on, the attacking force showed to their confederates, the rebels in the night might, they were misled as to the point to which they were to direct the attack, and they were received with a well-nourished fire of rifle and lost great numbers of men. The person really most active in inciting to the revolt was one Shi Li-kong, a renegade member of the 'Gentry' class, aided by others of his family, one of whom, Shi Kiu-tan, took an active personal part in the siege. If Chang-hwa had fallen, the whole of Formosa would have been in danger; it was most fortunate therefore that General Lin Yin-tang should have arrived in the nick of time to raise the siege. When he attacked the rebels in the rear, the defenders on the wall were lowered down by ropes and attacked them on the other side, without waiting to open the city gates. General Chen Yun-king and Cheng Tze-tao have gone with a force in three divisions against the aboriginal savages, who still hold out at Shu-tok and I-lan.

PEKING NEWS.

The next meeting of the Peking Oriental Society was to have taken place on December 21st, at 9 p.m., at the Spanish Legation, when Dr. Edkins was to read a paper on "The Poetry of Li Tai-po."

It is said the small railway at Wan-shou-shan has been laid, and the rolling stock placed in position under the superintendence of Mr. J. Stewart, of the Tientsin Arsenal; but it is extremely difficult to ascertain the truth about any of these matters. There is joy in Peking over the prospect of the railway being laid between Tungchow and Tientsin.

A Peking policeman, who seemed affable and intelligent, but who was an uncommonly bad hat, says that the tribute from France consisting of a railway train with portable rails, has lately reached the palace of the Seventh Prince. "Why was it first taken to the Prince's Palace?" he was asked. The old man coughed merrily and said, "It is written in the Book of Odes, 'Quidquid id est tunc datus et dona ferenda,' which means, 'sometimes it is safer to look a gift horse in the mouth.' When His Imperial Highness has examined the fire-wheel carts, they will be presented to his Majesty the Emperor." Then, after a pause: "France can have face now! In the arrival of this tribute we see the proof that the Emperor has forgiven the French rebellion of 1884."

In our paper of 31st instant reference was made by a correspondent to the disagreeable incident that had occurred at the Temple of Heaven. The incident, which, however, had none of the features ascribed to it by our friend, as regards the use of Chinese slang, &c., was all the more displeasing and unexpected as the Tung-chi Yamen, so far from having put difficulties in the way of the admission of the foreign visitors, on the contrary had given them every encouragement, and had actually obtained for them the special permission of the Empress. The accident must, therefore, be considered as probably arising from the jealousy and retrograde spirit of the Board of Sacrifices, which was happy to find an opportunity of revenging themselves upon the visitors, as a return for pressure put upon the Board from higher quarters to remove the objections that had been raised against the admission of foreigners to the Temple. The want of courtesy, and, to say the least, the exceedingly offensive behaviour of the lower officials who were on the spot, did the rest. We are glad to hear that a suitable and acceptable apology has been offered to the German Minister, and that he has been requested to forward the expression of it to his illustrious visitors.

It is interesting to observe from notices in the *Peking Gazette* how the Chinese Government deals with the problem of administration which the wisdom of the statesmen of other countries. In her efforts, for example, at colonization China proceeds from a perfectly definite idea of the object to be attained, and it cannot be said that the methods she adopts are not marked with intelligence. Her attempts to utilize convicts to fill up the waste space in Turkestan and form a convenient substratum for official administration to work upon is quite equal to either French or English efforts in a similar direction. In New Caledonia, Van Diemen's Land, and the West Indian Plantations. And in some respects the Chinese are prompter in their action. When they perceive certain measures do not succeed, a memorial from an official followed by an Edict from the Throne reverses them. The untidy character of the official emigrants to Turkestan, the positive evils and negation of valuable colonizing results inseparable from their celibate condition being reported to and recognized by the Throne; it is decreed that in future the emigrants must be accompanied in their exile by their families. How long would it require such a change of policy to translate itself into executive acts in any Western country?—*Chinese Times*.

PEKING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The exhibition of the electric light during the past fortnight has been a source of considerable wonder and observation to the natives. The light, which is intended for the palace, has been viewed in Legation Street and has attracted crowds of people to see it, including some of the Ministers from the Tung-chi Yamen, and officials from the palace itself. The exhibition has been a highly satisfactory one. "Six railway carriages and a locomotive arrived here, and have been on view in the grounds of Prince Ch'un's residence. Of the former, three are to remain in their present location, while the remaining three and the locomotive have been removed to Wan-shou-shan, where they will be used in the grounds around the lake."—*N.C. Daily News*.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

THE LARGEST WAR SHIPS AT THEIR MERCY.

The destruction of the schooner *Silliman* at a distance of more than a mile by a charge of only five-five pounds was sufficient to demonstrate the wonderful accuracy of the gun when fired at a fixed target from a fixed platform. The fact that the *Silliman* was a wooden craft should not be urged against the gun, since, being light and unballasted, she would rise like a cork from the application of force down below. The manufacturers were anxious to demonstrate the power of their weapon to the satisfaction of the most incredulous, and asked that one of the old monitors be braced and rendered as unsinkable as possible for a target. They claimed that "at a distance of one mile we will destroy any vessel now in the United States navy, and with larger guns which we can construct we will destroy any vessel that is or can be built." It is by no means certain that this is an exaggerated claim. A distinguished officer of the Royal Engineers, who has had much experience in the matter of high explosive and submarine mines, has recently declared to Captain Zilinski his belief that the immense charges carried by these dynamite shells will be effective against the underwater hulls of formidable ships at much greater distances than is now expected. It is probable that 600 pounds of gelatine and dynamite—ten times the charge that destroyed the *Silliman*—will be fatal against any ship's bottom at a horizontal distance of twenty feet. The gun is, therefore, more destructive than any of the submarine torpedoes like the Whitehead and much more reliable in its action. The upward flight of the explosion on the *Silliman* is shown by the fact that the large iron tank in the hold was lifted and forced through the decks above, as shown in the photograph taken after the explosion.—*American Magazine*.

SORGHUM SUGAR A FAILURE.

For more than twenty-five years farmers in the Northern States have been encouraged to believe that there was profit in raising sorghum for the purpose of making sugar and syrup from its juice. At first they were informed that there was money in the domestic manufacture of these articles. They accordingly bought crushers and evaporating pans at most extravagant prices, and sought to combine the manufacture of sugar and syrup with the production of cane. The losses resulting from these undertakings amounted to millions. At one time the majority of the more wealthy farmers in several countries in this State were making or trying to make table sweets from sorghum. As sugar and molasses were then high, they felt like making their own. They had large numbers of pounds invested in the sale of sorghum seed crushers, evaporators and books of instruction helped keep up the excitement in regard to sugar-making in the North. In this they were aided by the agricultural papers.

It was soon found to be impracticable for farmers to work up the cane they succeeded in raising, and the domestic manufacture of sugar and molasses was given up. The plan of establishing co-operative factories was then proposed. These in turn failed. Commercial factories having costly machinery were then established in various parts of the country. Like most new enterprises they were reported as successful. Most of them, however, suspended operations at the close of the second season. The companies that managed them found that they made no money. Farmers who supplied the mills found that they could not raise cane and haul it to a mill for \$2 per ton, which was generally all that they could obtain for it. Sorghum was discovered to be quite a difficult crop to raise, and a very uncertain one. Perhaps the most successful factory in the West was the one at Champigny, Ill., which was closed at the end of the second season. It made good sugar, but it did not pay.

At least two States, New Jersey and Kansas, paid a bounty on the sugar made in them. The former State paid a bounty of \$1 per ton for the cane raised and 1 cent per pound for the sugar made from it. For five years a factory was conducted at Rio Grande, N. S., and it is now reported that the sugar it turned out cost 13 cents per pound. For years the National Department of Agriculture has been run largely in the interest of the so-called sorghum-sugar industry, and the present Commissioner owes his appointment largely to the fact that he encouraged it. But the department chemist has at last decided that sorghum sugar is "a delusion and a snare." This is exactly what *The Times* has been saying for many years. It has constantly contended that great injury was being done to farmers by representing that there was even a reasonable probability of making sorghum sugar profitable. It has called attention to the fact that making sugar from tropical cane in Louisiana was dependent on a high price for the sugar.

For the good of the country it is to be hoped that no new inducements will be held out to farmers to raise sorghum for any other purpose than for feeding to stock. The Department of Agriculture has given too much attention to possible crops, as tea and Northern sugar cane. This country has special advantages for producing certain crops, and these should receive attention. The money spent on attempts to raise tea and to make sugar from sorghum might have exterminated the gophers and ground squirrels that are so destructive in several of the States and Territories. The laws of nature determine what crops can be profitably raised in any country. It is useless to attempt to carry on war against fate, as it is certain to end in defeat.—*Chicago News*.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at No. 1, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

SEVERAL RELIABLE HACKS AND CARRIAGE PONIES.
Also,
A First-class London made DOG CART.

AND THREE BASKET CARRIAGES, all in good order, for sale at No. 6 PEDDER'S HILL.
For Particulars, Apply to
HONGKONG, 20th May, 1886.

To-day's Advertisements.

G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE,
AT BOWRINGTON.



OPEN EVERY NIGHT,
At 8, commencing at 9 sharp.

SATURDAYS 2 PERFORMANCES.
Doors open at 5, show commences at 3.30 P.M.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

TONIGHT, A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME; MANY & NOVEL FEATS.

TONIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME, "LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE," Danced on Horseback, by MISS LE BLONDE HARMSTON, MISS VICTORIA BLANCHE, MISS JENNIE, MISS EMILY ROWLAND, Mr. W. B. HARMSTON, Mr. GEORGE HARMSTON, Mr. H. GODFREY, and Mr. CANTINI. These difficult and intricate quadrilles are directed by Mr. W. B. HARMSTON.

Pacific Contest of Skill, Strength, and Dexterity, in the School of Physical Education, by the whole Company.

Remember this is the Last week of this First Class Exhibition.

COME ONE, COME ALL, PLENTY OF ROOM FOR EVERY ONE.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES!!!
Boxes with 6 Chairs.....\$9.00
Single Chairs in Boxes.....1.50
Dress Circle Chairs.....1.00
Carpet Seats.....0.50
Gallery.....0.30

Children and Soldiers in uniform in the Gallery 20 Cents. To all other parts of the house Half Price.

L. MAYA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1889.

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

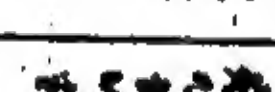
THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY will (By Special Request) give TWO MORE PERFORMANCES OF GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S OPERETTA "IOLANTHE,"

ON THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, the 10th and 12th January, 1889.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

Tickets for the Performance of 10th January will be obtained from MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, and for that of 12th January, on FRIDAY, 4th, at 9 O'CLOCK A.M.

R. LYALL, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1888.

Intimations.



NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office up to NOON, on the 10th instant, for the SUPPLY of 10 OLD JUNKS of from 800 to 1,000 piculs capacity each. Each junk must be provided with 2 Anchors and Cables, and one or two Masts—sails not required—and must be capable of carrying a full cargo of stone or other dead weight. Where tenders are accepted the junks will be required to be delivered at the Junk Anchorage off the Harbour Office.

R. MURRAY RUMSEY, R. Com. R.N., Harbour Master, &c., Harbour Department, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1889.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be NO SPOON or other COMPETITIONS until further Notice.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1889.

THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

SITUATED ON GARDEN LOT, No. 55, ROBINSON ROAD, KOWLOON, five minutes walk from the landing. Wines and Spirits of the best quality only kept.

Two First Class English and one American Billiard Tables, also a Tennis Lawn. Arrangements have been made with the proprietor of the steam-launch *Morning Star* to run special night trips, last boat leaving Kowloon at midnight.

Prices 10 Cents each way. Unfinished work at the Bar will be done at the CHEAPEST rate of Five Cents per Picul (5c). JAMES WATTS, Manager.

Messrs. WILSON & Co., Agents, Tientsin.
Taken 13th October, 1888.

Amusements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have this day REMOVED to No. 47, Wyndham Street, where I shall continue to give lessons in Music. All orders from private parties promptly attended to.

A. CATTANEO, [153]
Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

KOWLOON FERRY.

One of the Company's Launches runs daily as a Boat between Pedder's Wharf and Kowloon Point at the following hours:

TIME TABLE.		TIME TABLE.	
LEAVES KOWLOON.	LEAVES HONGKONG.	LEAVES KOWLOON.	LEAVES HONGKONG.
6.10 A.M.	6.25 A.M.	7.10 "	7.25 "
6.50 "	7.05 "	8.05 "	8.20 "
7.40 "	7.55 "	9.05 "	9.20 "
8.15 "	8.30 "	9.50 "	10.05 "
9.00 "	9.15 "	10.40 "	10.55 "
9.40 "	9.55 "	11.30 "	11.45 "
10.10 "	10.25 "	12.10 P.M.	12.25 "
10.50 "	11.05 "	1.10 P.M.	1.25 "
11.30 "	11.45 "	2.10 P.M.	2.25 "
12.10 P.M.	12.25 "	3.10 P.M.	3.25 "
1.10 P.M.	1.25 "	4.10 "	4.25 "
2.10 P.M.	2.25 "	5.10 "	5.25 "
3.10 P.M.	3.25 "	6.10 "	6.25 "
4.10 "	4.25 "	7.10 "	7.25 "
5.10 "	5.25 "	8.10 "	8.25 "
6.10 "	6.25 "	9.10 "	9.25 "
7.10 "	7.25 "	10.10 "	10.25 "
8.10 "	8.25 "	11.10 "	11.25 "
9.10 "	9.25 "	12.10 "	12.25 "

SCALE OF FARES.
DAY SERVICE.

For one Adult,	Single Fare.	Per month.
under 10, 5	1.00	5.00
Chinese stevedores, 2	0.50	2.50
Servants, 1	0.50	2.50
Soldiers, Sailors or Police (in uniform) half fare.		
Book of Coupons for 20 Trips, \$1.		
NIGHT SERVICE.—All Passengers whether Subscribers or otherwise will be charged to cents each way.		
BOOK OF COUPONS, 20 TRIPS, \$2.		

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to and cancels all previous ones.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1888.

THE STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

A PARCEL DELIVERY EXPRESS and WAITING ROOM will be established from the 1st January, 1889, at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Pedder's Street, (opposite the Wharf).

PARCEL OFFICE.

Two Parcel Deliveries per day will be made between Hongkong, Kowloon and Hungnam. Parcels sent on board the Company's Boat at Kowloon to the custody of the Collector, who will grant a Receipt for the same, will be delivered to the address in Hongkong.

Parcels received at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Pedder's Street, will be delivered to the address at Kowloon or Hungnam as the case may be.

CONDITIONS.
Weight.—Not to exceed 7 lbs.
Value.—Not to exceed \$50 (Fifty Dollars).

CHARGES.
For Subscribers, for each Delivery, 10 Cents.
For Non-Subscribers, for each Delivery, 20 Cents.
N.B.—Parcels in excess of 7 lbs. will be charged for at the rate of 3 cents, for each additional pound. The Company will not be responsible for more than \$50 (Fifty Dollars), on any one package.

WAITING ROOM
will be opened from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M., daily, (SUNDAYS excepted), No. 1, Pedder's Wharf.

By Order, A. G. GORDON, Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1888.

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

JOHN OLSON, MANAGER.

THE HOTEL has recently been refitted and considerably enlarged; entrance, Queen's Road.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.
Tiffin at 1 O'CLOCK; DINNER at 7. WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM. ENGLISH & AMERICAN TABLES. WINES, SPIRITS, & MALT LIQUORS of the very best quality only.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1888.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1888.

THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour, or coming alongside the KOWLOON WHARF on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1889.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.

No. 8, Queen's Road, Central.

NOW READY.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

A FULL ACCOUNT of the proceedings in connection with this gigantic undertaking, reprinted from the *Hongkong Telegraph*, with plan of the city of Victoria, showing the intended Reclamation.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
To be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and Mr. W. BARKER.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1888.

Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

M. R. G. E. NOBLE has been appointed CHIEF MANAGER of the Bank from the 1st January, 1889.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. D. A. TROTTER in our Firm ceased on 31st ultimo.

Mr. J. W. BRUCE, and Mr. G. J. PRICE have this day been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

Amoy, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF Mr. THEODOR JOHANNES ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 31st December, 1888.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

ON and after to-day the TITLE of the "

Commercial.

TO-DAY.
THE SHARE MARKET.

A great many transactions in Banks were recorded this forenoon, at 162 cash, 165 to 166 for February, and 162 to 163 for March.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—163 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$75 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 290 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$97 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 97 per share, buyers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$165 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, 157 share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$340 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 37 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$225 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—172 1/2 per share, 12 1/2.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$196 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$30 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$121 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—100 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 1/2 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sellers.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$5 per share, nominal.

Panjin and Sunghie Dun Samantan Mining Co.—\$7 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—76 per cent. premium, buyers.

Tongqua Coal Mining Co.—110 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—250 per cent. premium, nominal.

The East River Planting Co., Limited—\$60 per share, buyers.

The Seng Kee Planting Co., Ltd.—\$39 per share, sellers.

Cruikshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—20 per cent. dis. sellers.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd. 40 per cent. dis. nominal.

The China-Rubber Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share, sales and buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T.

Bank Bills, on demand.....3/01

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....3/01

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/11

Credits at 4 months' sight.....3/11

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T.

Bank Bills, on demand.....3/77

Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/95

ON INDIA, T. T.

On Demand.....22 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T.

Private, 10 days' sight.....7 1/2

ON HONGKONG.—Bank, T. T.

Private, 10 days' sight.....7 1/2

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul.....\$680

(Allowance, Tails 4 to 32)

OLD MALWA, per picul.....\$690

(Allowance, Tails 16 to 32)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest.....\$580

NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest.....\$582

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest.....\$593

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest.....\$579

NEW BENGAL, (without choice) per chest.....\$557

NEW BENGAL, (bottom) per chest.....\$570

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.....\$550

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul.....\$500

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul.....\$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

4th January, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.

Wind.

Temp.

Humidity.

Bar.

State of sky.

Direction of wind.

Force of wind.

Direction of current.

Force of current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

Direction of bottom current.

Force of bottom current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

Direction of bottom current.

Force of bottom current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

Direction of bottom current.

Force of bottom current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

Direction of bottom current.

Force of bottom current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

Direction of bottom current.

Force of bottom current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

Direction of bottom current.

Force of bottom current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

Direction of bottom current.

Force of bottom current.

Direction of surface current.

Force of surface current.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bengal*, with the English mail, left Singapore at 6 a.m. on the 3rd instant, and may be expected here on or about the 6th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with the American mail of 8th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 3rd instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 6th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 31st ultimo for this port, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The 'Ben' line steamer *Regent*, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo, and is expected here on the 6th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Posidon*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 6th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

KUNG-PAI, Chinese steamer, 602, F. A. Brissander, 4th Jan.—Shanghai 1st Jan., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Aerboe, 5th Jan.—Pakhoi 1st Jan., and Hoihow 3rd Jan.—Wiel & Co.

ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,328, S. H. Butler, 5th Jan.—Kobe 30th Dec., General—Butterfield & Swire.

ALBANY, British steamer, 1,498, E. Porter, 5th Jan.—Vancouver 6th Dec., and Yokohama 10th, Mails and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Crow, 5th Jan.—Whampoa 5th Jan., General—C. M. S. N. Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, H. C. H. Harris, 5th Jan.—Kobe 30th Dec., General and Coal—D. Laprak & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Anton, German steamer, for Hoihow, &c. Pakshan, British steamer, for Swatow.

Marie, German steamer, for Haiphong. Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.

Daphne, British steamer, for Singapore. Haiphong, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

DEPARTURES.

January 4, *Deuyawongse*, British steamer, for Bangkok.

January 4, *Verona*, British steamer, for Kobe.

January 4, *Verona*, British steamer, for Yokohama.

January 5, *Stentor*, British steamer, for Amoy.

January 5, *Metopidia*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.

January 5, *Glenavon*, British str., for Shanghai.

January 5, *Daphne*, British steamer, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Ulysses*, str., from Kobe.—Misses Crossman, Dale, and Mr. Larson.

Per *Albany*, str., from Vancouver, &c.—113 Chinese.

Per *Kung-pai*, str., from Shanghai.—Mrs. O. B. Rigden, Mr. Grundmann, and 72 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Daphne*, str., for Singapore.—2 Europeans and 10 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Pakshan*, str., for Swatow.—100 Chinese.

Per *Marie*, str., for Haiphong.—1 European and 25 Chinese.

Per *Anton*, str., for Hoihow.—50 Chinese.

Per *Fushun*, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans and 50 Chinese.

Per *Haiphong*, str., for Swatow.—Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. Feow Ah Seat, Messrs. O. Moller and Haesloop, For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, For Foochow.—Dr. and Mrs. Manson, and Mr. Holliday. For Coast Ports.—250 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Ulysses* reports that she left Kobe on the 30th ultimo. Had strong northerly winds and dull weather.

The Chinese steamer *Kung-pai* reports that she left Shanghai on the 1st instant. Experienced fresh north and north-westerly winds and light rain to Tung-ying; thence to Breaker Point had steady monsoon and overcast sky; thence to port moderate north-east wind and fine weather.

The British steamer *Albany* reports that she left Victoria on the 6th ultimo; arrived at Yokohama on the 27th. Had a continual succession of terrific gales and mountainous sea the whole passage. Left Yokohama on the 29th. Had moderate to fresh north-west and south-west winds with rain on the Japanese coast; thence to this port had moderate monsoon and fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai.—Per *Fushun*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Hoihow and Pakhoi.—Per *Anton*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Straits and London.—Per *Ulysses*, to-morrow, the 6th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Diamante*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Kong Dang*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Tripp*, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 1.00 P.M.

For Yokohama and San Francisco.—Per *Oceanic*, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at 0.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, India, via Madras.—Per *Caladonia*, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 11.00 A.M.

For New York via Suez Canal.—Per *Yorkshire*, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Thibet*, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., &c.—Per *Sully*, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Arcton*, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 3,500, Geo. A. Lee, 12th Dec.—Vancouver 13th Nov., and Nagasaki 8th Dec., General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsbeck, 2nd Jan.—Haiphong 30th Dec., and Hoihow 1st Jan.—Rice—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

APENRADE, German steamer, 1,475, Hohlmann, and Jan.—Nagasaki 29th Dec., Coal.—Wiel & Co.

ASHINGTON, German steamer, 850, C. Zindel, 3rd Jan.—Kutchinotzu 29th Dec., Coals.—Siemssen & Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, 1,890, E. De Negri, 3rd Jan.—Bombay, and Singapore 24th Dec., General—Carlowitz & Co.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 3rd Dec.—Swatow 24th Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,395, F. Voss, 1st Jan.—Hoihow 26th Dec., General—Siemssen & Co.

DIAMANT, British steamer, 574, G. Taylor, 4th Jan.—Amoy 3rd Jan., General—Russell & Co.

FAIR, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FIDELIO, German steamer, 853, H. Brönsen, 1st Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec., General—Melchers & Co.

FRJER, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lurd, 30th Dec.—Haiphong 28th Dec., General—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GLINAVON, British steamer, 1,935, J. Jacobs, 3rd Jan.—London 19th Nov., Suez Canal, 4th Dec., and Singapore 28th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 783, J. S. Roach, 3rd Jan.—Foochow 30th Dec., Amoy 1st Jan., and Swatow 2nd, General—D. Laprak & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, S. Ashton, 30th Dec.—Foochow 29th Dec., Amoy 28th, and Swatow 29th, General—D. Laprak & Co.

INGRABAN, German steamer, 894, S. R. Massmann, 3rd Jan.—Swatow 2nd Jan., Coals.—Wiel & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 2nd Jan.—Calcutta 13th Dec., Penang 21st, and Singapore 23rd, Opium, Cotton, and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

JOHANES BRUN, Norwegian steamer, 716, 31st Dec.—Haiphong, via Hoihow 28th Dec., Rice and Pigs—Ed. Schellbass & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 31st Dec.—Bangkok 23rd Dec., Rice and General—Yuen Fat Hong.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, Hundewadt, 2nd Jan.—Haiphong 31st Dec., Rice and General—A. R. Marty.

OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, Jno. Metcalfe, 27th Dec.—San Francisco 28th Nov., and Yokohama 21st Dec., Mails and General—O. & O. S. N. Co.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, James Young, 2nd Jan.—Bangkok 26th Dec., Rice—Hop Wing Hong.

PHUQUOC, French steamer, 183, Robin, 17th Dec.—Touran 11th Dec., Coal.—Wing Toy.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

THIBET, British steamer, 1,671, P. W. Case, 3rd Jan.—Bombay 15th Dec., and Singapore 27th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 677, P. Moos, 2nd Dec.—Haiphong 19th Dec., and Hoihow 21st, General—Wiel & Co.

YANGTZE, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningens, 2nd Jan.—Whampoa 2nd Jan., General—Siemssen & Co.

YEHSHU, Chinese steamer, 724, Buchanan, 18th Dec.—Shanghai 15th Dec., Kerosine Oil.—C. M. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALTAR, British bark, 390, T. Manro, 1st Dec.—Newchwang via Amoy 28th Nov., Beans and Melon Seed. Order.

ARCADIA, British bark, 417, D. S. Eward, 25th Nov.—Whampoa 24th Nov., General—Wiel & Co.

AUGUSTA, German bark, 473, Jensen, 5th Dec.—Hilo 18th Nov., Sanpanwood—Ed. Schellbass & Co.

BYLOIA, German bark, 331, P. Weiss, 16th Dec.—Amoy 12th Dec., General—Wiel & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, 852, C. M. Wages, 24th Dec.—Portland (Oregon) 2nd Nov., Lumber and Spauls—Captain.

DANIEL BARNES, American ship, 1,436, J. G. Stover, 17th Dec.—Honolulu 12th Nov., Ballast—Order.

ESMERALDA, British sch., 130, H. T. Williams, 20th Dec.—Marina 8th Dec., General—Order.

ERKONING, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.